

2013

ANNUAL
REPORT

MEETING THE CHALLENGE

.....

SECURING OUR FUTURE BY INVESTING IN
OUR WATER RESOURCES
OUR ENVIRONMENT
&
OUR COMMUNITY

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In 2013, years of planning and coordination culminated in vital water resource infrastructure projects being put into the ground. The Sonoma County Water Agency's Board of Directors celebrated with our community and stakeholders on the ground-breaking of the largest recycled water project in San Pablo Bay and the completion of our first aqueduct seismic upgrade project. These are just two of the many projects completed in 2013 that totaled \$30 million in capital and hazard mitigation investments. Securing our infrastructure for future generations is an essential goal of the Water Agency and this year demonstrates our ability to work with stakeholders to meet stringent public health and environmental regulations and leverage funding from private non-profit organizations, and state and federal agencies. This year legislative cooperation was critical; the passage of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act secured continuation of the habitat enhancement work required by the Russian River Biological Opinion. This Water



Board of Directors (left to right): Susan Gorin, Efrén Carillo, David Rabbitt, Shirlee Zane, and Mike McGuire

Agency's Board appreciates the support and cooperation of our stakeholders to help make these projects possible. We are honored to serve our community and look forward to continuing this public service.

David Rabbitt, Chair, Board of Directors,
Sonoma County Water Agency



The Sonoma County Water Agency provides a variety of services to our community that includes sanitation and recycled water, flood control, and water supply. The most essential component to performing these services are the people who conceive of the project ideas and maintain the infrastructure that actually provides a reliable source of drinking water, treats our wastewater and protects our communities from flood waters. These people include the leaders on our Board of Directors, leaders from local cities and

water districts, and the many talented professional staff who work at the Sonoma County Water Agency. This past year, the Water Agency's staff turned a decade worth of planning, conceptual drawings, and environmental and engineering work into completed on-the-ground projects. In short, we met many big challenges this year. A few of these notable projects include a regional recycled water pipeline to help restore San Francisco Bay and the agricultural community, an important seismic upgrade project on our main drinking water pipeline, restoration of critical salmon habitat in the Dry Creek Valley, and provided significant flood protection to our communities. We also helped launch Sonoma Clean Power, upgraded aging sanitation collection systems and provided significant flood protection to our communities. These projects and many others ensure we are securing our future by investing in our water resources, community and environment. We look forward to continuing this important work and encourage your active participation. Thank you for reading our annual report.

Grant Davis, General Manager,
Sonoma County Water Agency

ORGANIZATION & GOVERNANCE**Authority**

Act of California Legislature, 1949

Mission

To effectively manage the water resources in our care for the benefit of people and the environment through resource and environmental stewardship, technical innovation, and responsible fiscal management

Board of Directors

The Sonoma County Board of Supervisors acts as the Water Agency's Board of Directors

WHOLESALE WATER SUPPLY**Main Water Sources**

Russian River, Lake Sonoma, and Lake Mendocino

Population Served

Approximately 600,000 residents in portions of Sonoma and Marin counties. Water contractors include the cities of Santa Rosa, Petaluma, Sonoma, Cotati, and Rohnert Park; the Town of Windsor; and the North Marin, Valley of the Moon, and Marin Municipal water districts

FLOOD CONTROL & STREAM MAINTENANCE SERVICES

Flood Control Works

Coyote Valley Dam (Lake Mendocino), Warm Springs Dam (Lake Sonoma), Central Sonoma Watershed Project, and Laguna de Santa Rosa

Central Sonoma Watershed Project Facilities

Santa Rosa Creek Reservoir, Matanzas Creek Reservoir, Piner Creek Reservoir, Brush Creek Middle Fork Reservoir, and Spring Creek Reservoir

Laguna de Santa Rosa

Natural tributary to the Russian River that stores approximately 80,000 acre-feet of water during peak floods

Stream Maintenance

Maintain 75 miles of flood control channels and have easements for maintenance on 150 miles of creeks

SANITATION SERVICES

In 1995 the Water Agency assumed responsibility from the County of Sonoma for managing the county sanitation zones and districts, which provide wastewater collection, treatment, recycled-water distribution, disposal services. County sanitation districts are separate legal entities operated under contract with the Water Agency, and sanitation zones are owned by the Water Agency

Facilities

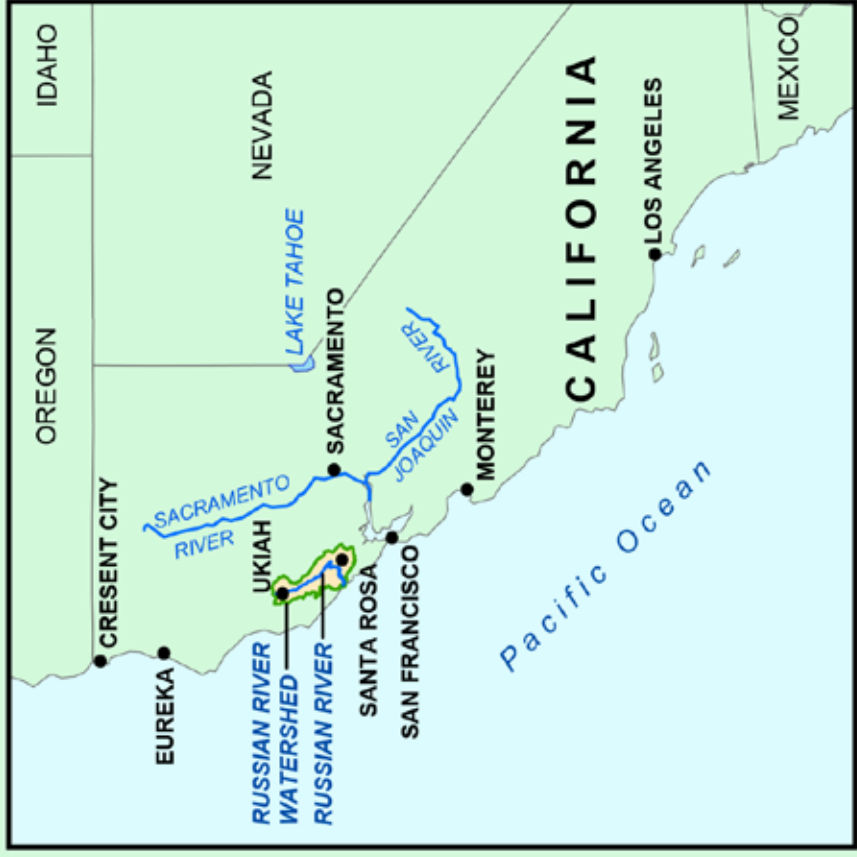
Occidental, Russian River, Sonoma Valley, and South Park Sanitation Districts. Airport/Larkfield/Wikiup, Geyserville, Penngrove, and Sea Ranch sanitation zones

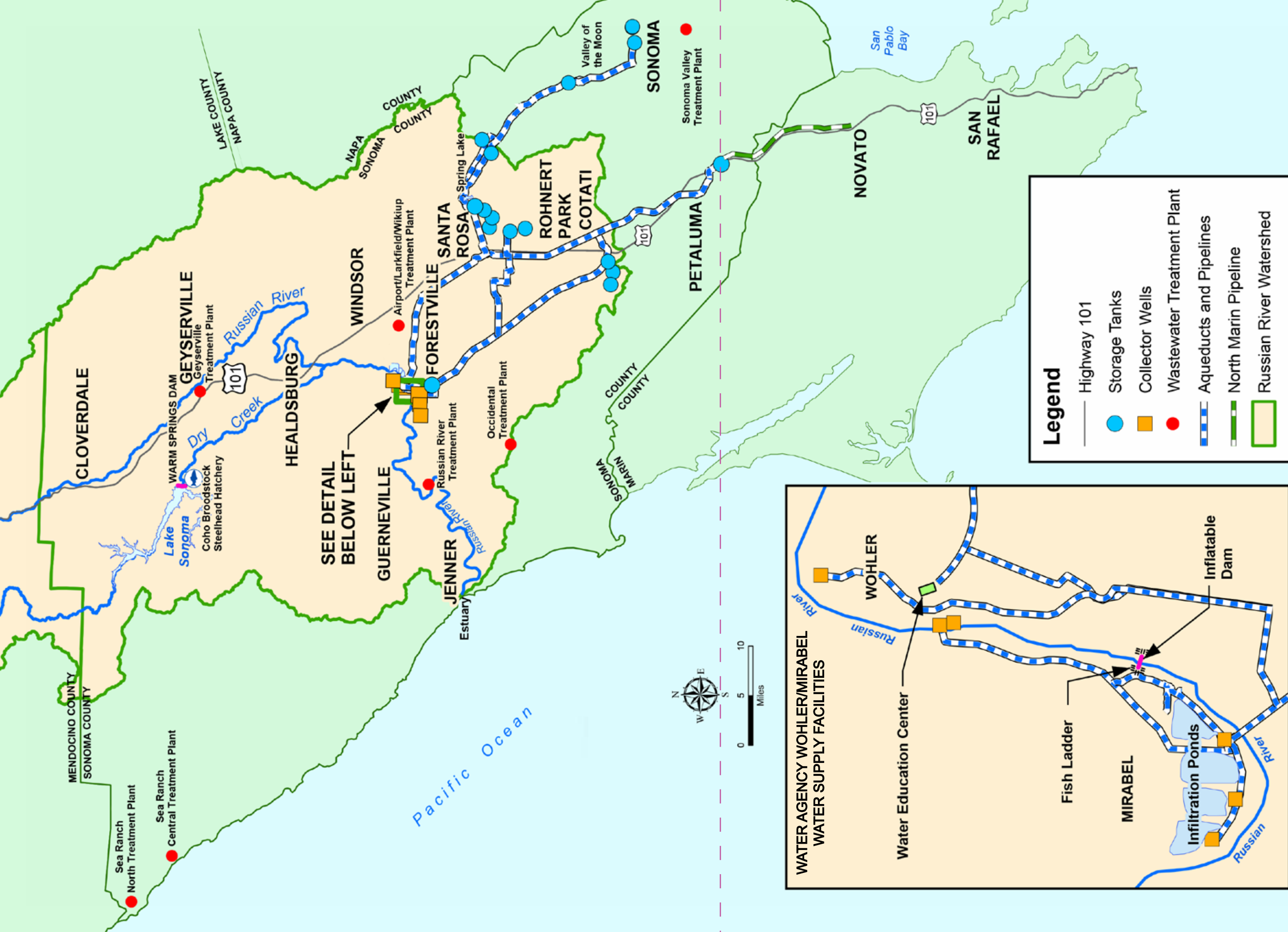
Population Served

Approximately 22,000 residences and businesses



RUSSIAN RIVER WATER TRANSMISSION SYSTEM





MORE THAN
ONE MILLION shorebirds
use Bay wetlands each winter

NAPA SONOMA SALT MARSH

After years of planning and coordination across two counties and the cooperation of countless organizations, a pipeline was constructed to deliver recycled water to former salt ponds in the Napa Sonoma Marsh.

The North San Pablo Bay is a significant area both for habitat and agriculture. The North San Pablo Bay region is of great importance to migratory shorebirds and waterfowl as well as special status fish and wildlife. More than one million shorebirds use Bay wetlands each winter, leading to the designation of the Bay as a Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network site of international importance. In addition, grapes, which make some of the finest wines in the country, are grown in this region.

The Water Agency, Sonoma Valley County Sanitation District, and a variety of state, federal and regional partners have collaborated to construct 3.5 miles of recycled water pipeline to restore approximately 640 acres of former salt ponds to wildlife habitat as part of the Napa Sonoma Marshes Restoration Project. These salt ponds contain “bittern,” an extremely saline liquid by-product of salt production. Because of its high salinity, bittern is toxic to aquatic wildlife and cannot be directly discharged into San Pablo Bay. Restoration of the bittern ponds requires access to low salinity water to dilute the bittern. Dilution of the bittern protects against the threat of high-salinity discharges into the nearby sloughs and San Pablo Bay.

Annually, the pipeline will pump between 1,100 and 1,700 acre-feet of recycled water to the bittern ponds, off-setting the use of fresh water and accelerating the restoration timeline. Pipeline connections along the route also provide farmers with a high-quality, drought-resistant source of recycled water, offsetting the use of potable surface and ground water used for agricultural irrigation in the region.



The water pipeline to San Pablo Bay required multiple organization support



INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT

The California Department of Water Resources recommended final funding for the Proposition 84 Round 2 Implementation Grant Program. Included in the funding are six Sonoma County integrated water management projects totaling approximately \$3 million in grant funds.

The projects are among 32 in the Bay Area and along the North Coast that shared more than \$25 million from state bond funds for water projects.

Sonoma County projects include:

- \$202,000 for Water Agency education and consumer incentive programs, including rebates for turf removal and irrigation controllers.

- \$825,000 for flood control and restoration work on Capri Creek in Petaluma.
- \$1.02 million to expand delivery of recycled water in Sonoma Valley.
- \$307,750 for the Gold Ridge Resource Conservation District to restore the Green Valley and Dutch Bill Creek watersheds.
- \$259,000 for the Gualala River Watershed Council to reduce erosion from roads.
- \$190,000 for the Fish Friendly Farming and Ranching programs in the Russian, Navarro and Gualala river watersheds.

The North San Pablo Bay Salt Ponds

FEDERAL AND STATE ADVOCACY

The U.S. House of Representatives approved the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2013, a water resources reform bill that allows the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to continue working with the Water Agency to enhance 6-miles of endangered coho salmon habitat along Dry Creek, between Warm Springs Dam and the Russian River near Healdsburg. The work is required to protect coho salmon, Chinook salmon and steelhead trout, all listed as endangered or threatened under the Federal Endangered Species Act.

State: The Water Agency led efforts to create a new Water Bond Coalition, comprised of coastal and rural water agencies, sanitation districts and communities. The goal of the coalition is to ensure that rural and coastal communities have a voice in the negotiations for a 2014 water bond. More than 40 communities from Humboldt to Santa Barbara have joined the coalition.

WATER SUPPLY STRATEGIES UPDATE

The Water Agency Board of Directors held two workshops on the 2013 Water Agency Strategic Plan. The Board considered staff presentations and public comments, and in June adopted a five-year plan focused on water supply, recycled water, flood protection, energy, and internal operations. The Board also approved updates and changes to the Water Supply Strategies Action Plan, adding climate change adaptation planning, Potter Valley relicensing planning and water supply reliability analysis tasks to the Immediate Actions priority level.

STREAM MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

2013 was a busy year for stream maintenance. Crews performed vegetation maintenance on approximately 40 different creeks and channels and removed approximately 39,000 cubic yards of sediment. Performed during the summer and fall months, the work helps to maintain the hydraulic capacity of flood control channels and improve riparian habitat. One goal of the program is to establish a mature riparian canopy that will eventually reduce long-term maintenance. Riparian canopies—mature trees surrounding a stream—provide shade, which helps cool the water and shade out less desirable plant species. Invasive plants (like blackberry) are removed from the banks and replaced with native species that go dormant, in the winter, allowing the flow of large amounts of storm waters during heavy rains. This work is completed by several different crews including Water Agency staff, the Sonoma County Youth Ecology Corps, Supervised Adult Crews (SAC) from the Sonoma County Probation Department, Conservation Corps North Bay, and construction contractors.

View some of these sites online at www.sonomacountywater.org/stream-maintenance-program/



Crews work to clear flood control channels

PROACTIVELY RESPONDING TO A DRY YEAR: THE 20 GALLON CHALLENGE



After an historic dry spring and winter, the Water Agency and the Sonoma-Marín Saving Water Partnership (a coalition of nine cities and water agencies serving 600,000 residents in portions of Sonoma and Marin counties) created a public awareness campaign called

the 20-Gallon Challenge to promote reduced water use. The 20-Gallon Challenge called on the public to save 20 gallons a day, per person. Those who pledged were entered into a drawing to win monthly prizes, including high-efficiency clothes washers, a rainwater catchment system or a high efficiency toilet. This campaign contributed to reduced water demands and allowed the Water Agency to meet minimum Russian River in-stream flow requirements while preserving an adequate water supply in Lake Mendocino for release during the fall salmon migration. Due to these and other water conservation efforts, early estimates indicate that water demand decreased by about 4% from June through October compared to the same period last year. Additionally, the Partnership was recognized in October with a 2013 WaterSense Excellence award from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

MAINTAINING OUR INFRASTRUCTURE

The Water Agency manages and maintains infrastructure for critical operations such as supplying water and providing for sanitation needs of the communities in which we serve. A great deal of planning and maintenance must take place to protect against natural disasters, produce greater efficiency, and to comply with regulations. Some of the 2013 infrastructure projects included:

- Santa Rosa Aqueduct Seismic Upgrade Project:

On August 2nd seismic upgrade work was completed on a large water supply pipeline that delivers drinking water to the cities of Santa Rosa and Sonoma, and the Valley of the Moon Water District. The new steel pipeline is designed to bend, but not break, during an earthquake. Inter-agency coordination between the Water Agency and its water contractors resulted in no service interruptions during construction. The aqueduct work included installing approximately 2,000 feet of a 36-inch diameter steel pipe on a portion of the Santa Rosa Aqueduct where it crosses the Rodgers Creek Fault. The Project was partially funded by a \$1.3 million Federal Emergency Management Agency Hazard Mitigation grant.

- Sonoma Valley County Sanitation District (SVCSD): SVCSD began construction on the Biosolids Management Upgrade project which includes the installation of a new screw press system and construction of new equipment and load-out building. The new sludge dewatering screw press decreases the weight of the product sent to landfills, lowering transportation costs and reducing tipping charges at the landfill by approximately \$26,600 per year.

- South Park County Sanitation District (SPCSD):

Much of the SPCSD sewage collection piping was installed in the 1950's. The Gloria Drive and Meekland Court areas in particular required frequent maintenance due to the age of the piping. In 2013, the Water Agency began the removal and replacement of approximately 6,474 feet of 6-inch and 8-inch sewer.

In order to minimize construction impacts to residents and to take advantage of cost efficiencies associated with a larger project, the City of Santa Rosa requested that SPCSD add a water main replacement project to the SPCSD sewer replacement project. This included the replacement of approximately 2,103 feet of 4-inch water main with an 8-inch water main.



Sludge dewatering screw press at SVCSD



Biological nutrient removal system at RRCSD

- Russian River County Sanitation District (RRCSD): In September, RRCSD began construction of a biological nutrient removal system that converts the existing aeration basins into an advanced nutrient removal system. The work is being done to comply with more stringent wastewater discharge requirements.



Santa Rosa aqueduct replacement on Sonoma Avenue

GROUNDWATER PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION EFFORTS

Groundwater makes up a small percentage of the water supplied by the Water Agency, but is the primary source of water for people in parts of the county not served by the water transmission system. The Water Agency operates three groundwater wells west of Santa Rosa. Several of the Water Agency's contractors also use groundwater wells to supplement their water supply. In 2001, the Water Agency began a multi-year study of the major groundwater basins in the county (Alexander Valley, Sonoma Valley, Santa Rosa Plain and Petaluma Valley) in partnership with the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). Additionally, the Water Agency has convened Basin Advisory Panels in both Sonoma Valley and Santa Rosa Plain to develop groundwater management plans. The plans emphasize non-regulatory, voluntary groundwater management actions.

- **Sonoma Valley:** In 2013, the Water Agency received a \$158,000 grant from the Department of Water Resources (DWR) to support the continued implementation of the Sonoma Valley Groundwater Management Program. The grant will fund the construction of groundwater monitoring wells to evaluate the feasibility of techniques to recharge underground aquifers.

Additionally, a final Sonoma Valley Salt and Nutrient Management Plan (SNMP) was submitted to the Regional Water Quality Control Board in September 2013. The purpose of the SNMP is to promote local sustainable water sources and manage salts and nutrients to ensure water quality objectives are met and beneficial uses of groundwater are protected. SVCSD led development of the SNMP with support from a \$200,000 grant received from the Department of Water Resources.

- **Santa Rosa Plain:** The Santa Rosa Plain Watershed is home to approximately half of the population of Sonoma County. In 2013, a seven-year groundwater study was completed by the USGS. The Study reveals a large geologically complex groundwater basin, with multiple aquifers and wide variations in well yields and groundwater quality in different areas.

Groundwater levels show seasonal fluctuations and responses to periods of drought that are relatively stable over time. A historical area of groundwater-level declines located in the vicinity of Cotati and Rohnert Park has largely recovered, as surface water imports from the Russian River have replaced some of the groundwater use in this area.



(Above) Santa Rosa Creek



Water Agency crews install a new butterfly valve on the Cotati Aqueduct



(Above) Water quality sampling at Sonoma Valley lab



- **Groundwater Banking Feasibility Study:** The Water Agency and several of its water contractors (Cities of Cotati, Rohnert Park, Sonoma, Town of Windsor, and the Valley of the Moon Water District) have initiated a groundwater banking feasibility study. The study evaluates the potential for recharging aquifers in the Sonoma Valley and Santa Rosa Plain groundwater basins using the Water Agency's water supply for subsequent use in the summer or during droughts.

WATER QUALITY

Securing our future by investing in our water resources is a critical part of the Water Agency's mission. The Water Agency's water supply system consistently provides high quality drinking water that, meets all state and national standards for drinking water quality.

AIRPORT SERVICE CENTER

In order to consolidate a majority of staff in one geographic location and to provide better working space, the Water Agency completed a new Service Center at the Airport-Larkfield-Wikiup Sanitation Zone treatment plant. The new space includes offices, shops, a break room, and storage, service and support spaces areas.

As part of the Water Agency's commitment to deliver carbon free water by 2015, a heat pump and pond loop system was installed for the buildings' heating, and air conditioning systems. It utilizes the treatment plant's recycled water storage pond as a thermal sink for heat rejection and extraction, reducing greenhouse gas emissions by three metric tons annually over a conventional building heating and cooling system.

RUSSIAN RIVER BIOLOGICAL OPINION

In the fifth year since the Russian River Biological Opinion was issued by National Marine Fisheries Service, the Water Agency's focus shifted from planning to acting. Construction of the first mile of habitat enhancement in Dry Creek was begun; thousands of tons of gravel were excavated and hundreds of redwood logs were placed to create hiding places for young coho and steelhead trout. All permits were obtained for the Lagoon Management Plan in the Russian River estuary, and a draft environmental impact report on permanent changes to Russian River flows is underway.

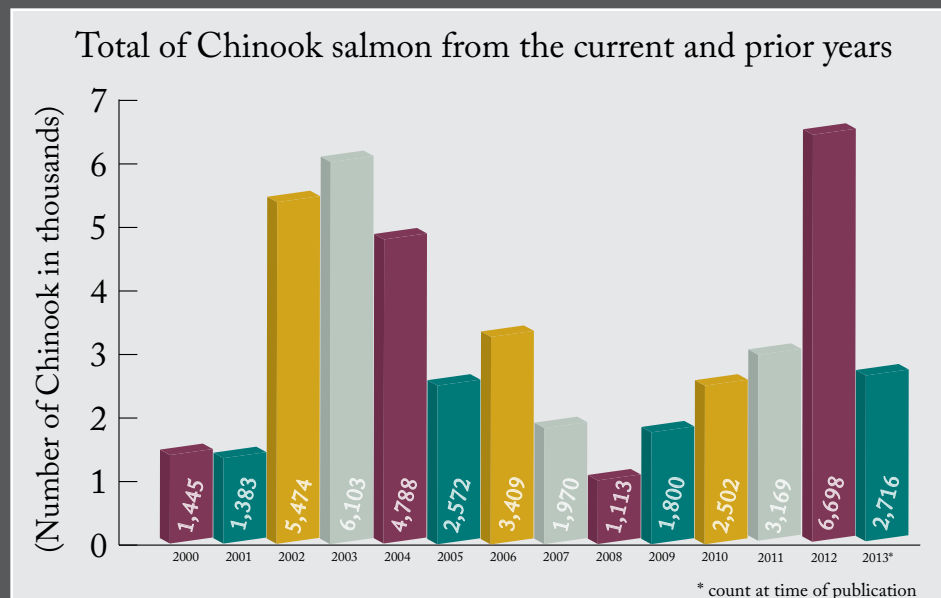
RUSSIAN RIVER ENDANGERED SPECIES

The Russian River is home to three fish that are threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act: coho salmon (endangered), Chinook salmon (threatened), and steelhead trout (threatened). The Water Agency is committed to improving the native fish resources and habitats of the Russian River watershed through a variety of projects, including habitat restoration, water quality improvement, and fish lifecycle monitoring. Since 2000, the Water Agency has performed an annual count of Chinook salmon passing through two fish ladders using an underwater video camera system.

At publication time, more than 2,716 Chinook salmon had been counted. For a final count, please go to www.sonomacountywater.org/chinook. The chart below shows the annual Chinook salmon counts since 2000.



(From top down) Seining in the estuary. Coho salmon. Chinook in Russian River waters near Healdsburg



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**STREAM AND WETLAND RESTORATION, HABITAT
ENHANCEMENT, AND IMPROVED FISH PASSAGE
PROJECTS ARE CONDUCTED IN THE RUSSIAN RIVER
AND SAN PABLO BAY WATERSHEDS**

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The Russian River at Healdsburg

ONGOING CONSERVATION EFFORTS
HAVE CONSISTENTLY LOWERED
THE WATER AGENCY'S TOTAL
ENERGY USE BY 29 PERCENT EACH
YEAR SINCE 2005



(Above) Solar panels at Airport/Larkfield/Wikiup treatment plant.
(Below) The salt marshes in Southern Sonoma County



CARBON-FREE WATER BY 2015

The Water Agency made strides toward its goal of carbon-free water by 2015 - a carbon neutral energy supply by 2015 to power our water supply system:

- Ongoing conservation efforts have lowered the Water Agency's total energy use by 29 percent since 2005
- The water transmission system operational efficiency has been improved by 15 percent since 2005
- Total greenhouse gas emissions from electricity use have dropped 98 percent from 2006
- In 2012, more than 95 percent of the Water Agency's electricity came from carbon free and renewable sources such as hydroelectric, landfill gas, and solar photovoltaic sources.
- The Water Agency was recognized as a Platinum member by the nation's leading verifier of carbon emission inventories, the highest achievement level recognized by the Climate Action Registry.

SONOMA CLEAN POWER AUTHORITY

From March 2011 until July 2013, the Water Agency led the investigation into a Community Choice Aggregation, creating a new, locally controlled, not-for-profit electricity provider in Sonoma County. The Water Agency was charged with exploring the possibility of providing power generated by renewables sources at competitive rates.

Assisted by a variety of partner organizations, the Water Agency conducted a feasibility study, led a steering committee, solicited bids of electric power, and crafted an implementation plan for Sonoma Clean Power. This summer Sonoma Clean Power was officially launched with five cities voting to join, a new Executive Director hired in July, a website completed, and a Board of Directors seated.



EDUCATING OUR YOUTH

The Water Education Program is dedicated to helping educators teach students the value of water as an important natural resource. Students are encouraged to use water wisely and make environmentally sustainable choices to help secure a reliable source of fresh water. During the 2012-2013 school year, over 6,700 students received direct instruction through classroom and field visits. Curriculum materials were provided to 1,133 classrooms, reaching almost 27,000 students. The Musical Watershed assembly program performed 37 shows at 25 schools with 8,700 students attending. The Kids Scoop News reached another 12,000 students three different times over the course of the school year. We held a Project WET (Water Education for Teachers) workshop where each teacher received a free curriculum guide full of water related activities for their classrooms. The annual Water Awareness Poster Contest had submissions from 18 schools with 1,600 students participating. Winning entries are featured in our 2014 Water Awareness Calendar. The Russian River Watershed Association's High School Video Contest received entries from nine different high schools and the winning entry was featured in four local movie theaters throughout the summer.



Students collect specimens from the river to study



Youth crew leaders working at Santa Rosa Creek

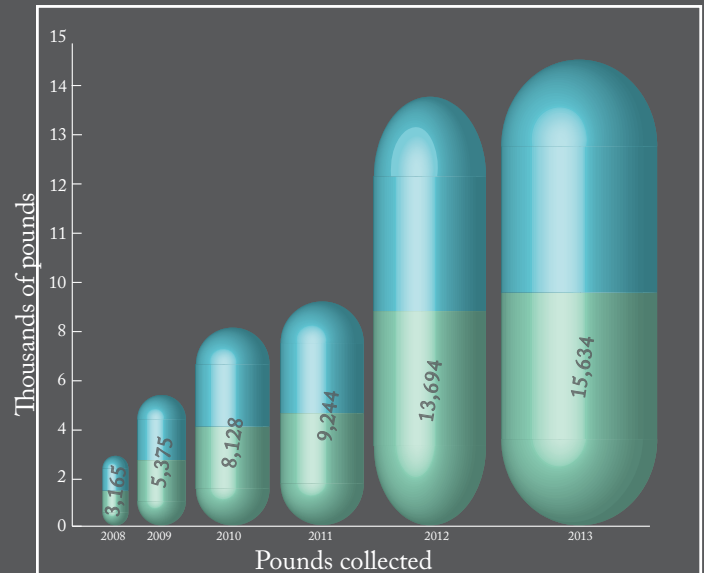
YOUTH WORKING TO RESTORE HABITAT, LEARN JOB SKILLS

The Water Agency's stream maintenance program requires aggressive pruning, limbing, and vegetation removal over many miles of flood control channels. Because this work can only be performed during the summer and early fall of each year, the Water Agency has searched for ways to make short-term expansions of the stream maintenance crews dedicated to these activities. In 2009, with federal economic stimulus funds, the Water Agency, Sonoma County Human Services Department, and Workforce Investment Board partnered to create the Sonoma County Youth Ecology Corps (SCYEC). Crews of young people spend eight weeks during the summer maintaining creeks, building trails in parks, cleaning beaches and on other projects to benefit the environment and the community. The program serves many at-risk youths, who receive a paycheck, a support system and an opportunity to learn new skills, and engage in the community.

In 2013 SCYEC completed its fifth summer with 250 young people participating. Twelve miles of streams were cleared with SCYEC crews. In total, nearly 1,100 young people have been employed through the program, helping maintain nearly 60 miles of creeks.

SAFE MEDICINE DISPOSAL PROGRAM

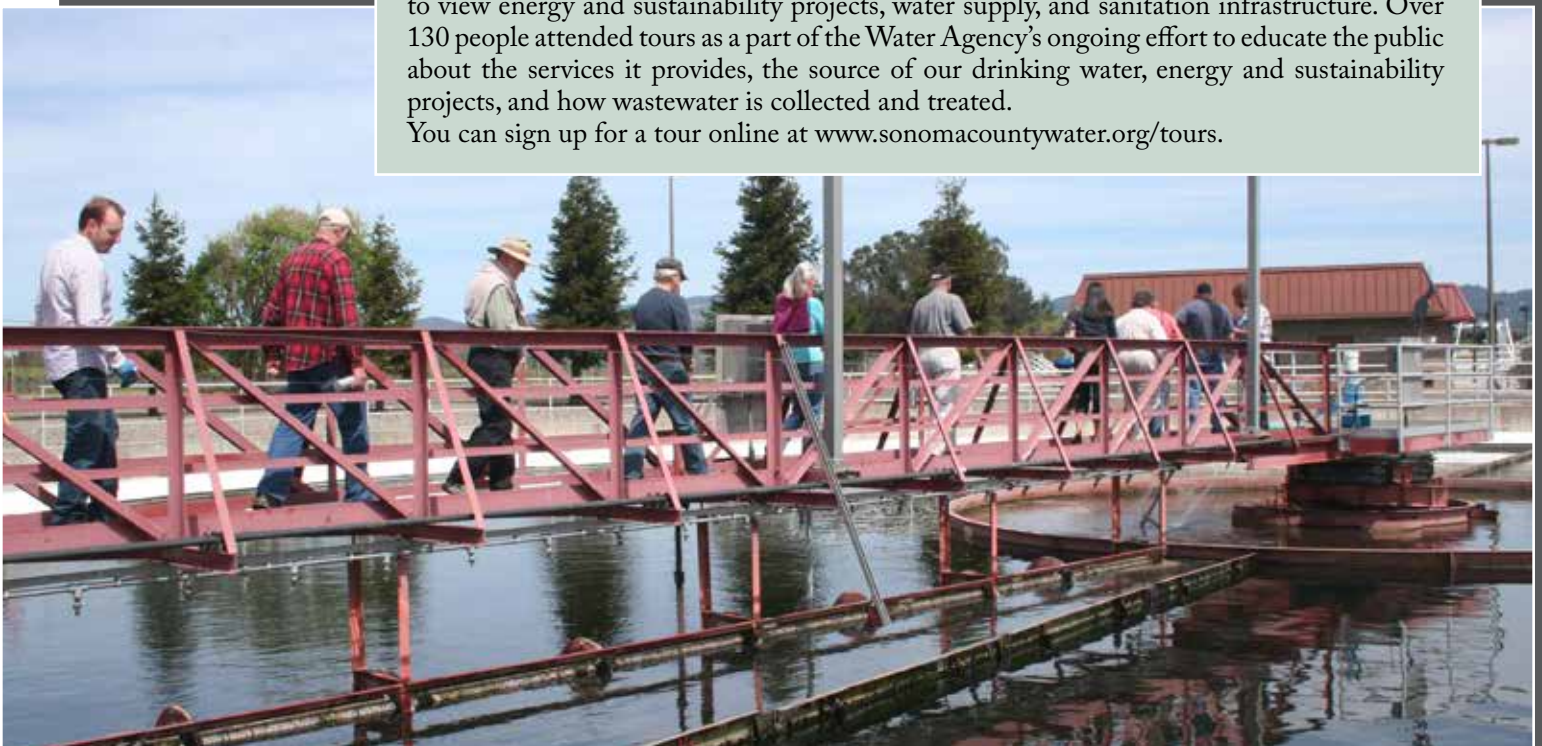
Keeping pharmaceuticals out of our waterways is the goal of the Safe Medicine Disposal Program. The Water Agency, in cooperation with the Sonoma Valley and Russian River County Sanitation Districts, City of Santa Rosa, and Russian River Watershed Association operate the year-round collection program. This year the program collected over 15,000 pounds of unwanted medicines by organizing collection events and sponsoring permanent drop-off locations throughout Sonoma County. Find drop-off locations online at www.safemedicinedisposal.org.



PUBLIC TOURS OF WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION SERVICES

The Water Agency offered seven tours for the community including the first ever in Spanish, to view energy and sustainability projects, water supply, and sanitation infrastructure. Over 130 people attended tours as a part of the Water Agency's ongoing effort to educate the public about the services it provides, the source of our drinking water, energy and sustainability projects, and how wastewater is collected and treated.

You can sign up for a tour online at www.sonomacountywater.org/tours.

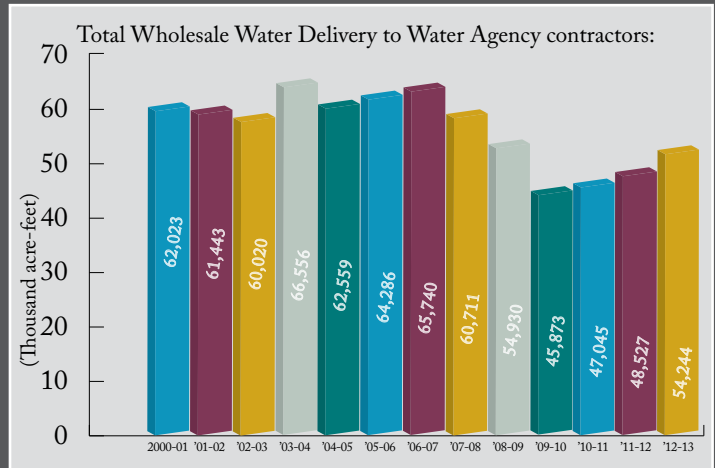


July public tour at SVCSD

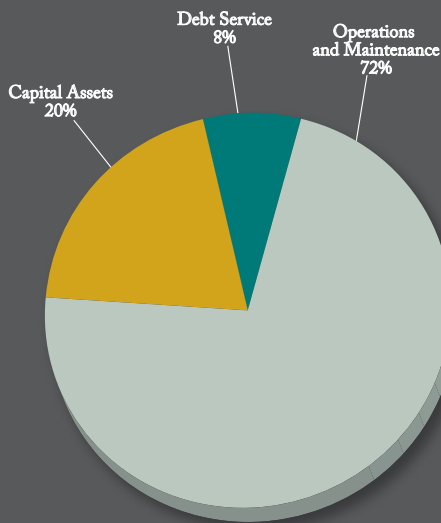
Over the past five years, the Water Agency has been awarded more than \$27 million in grant funds for both capital projects and research studies. The chart on the following page shows grants awarded in 2013. The Water Agency continues to seek federal and state grants and other sources of funding to help offset costs and reduce rate increases to our customers.

2012 - 2013 WATER TRANSMISSION BUDGET

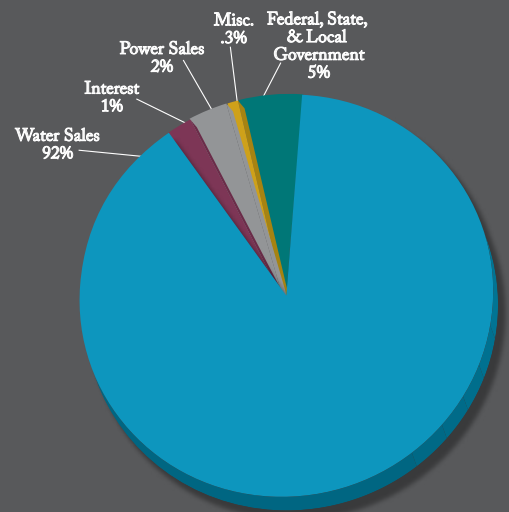
A majority of the Water Agency's revenue comes from the sale of water to its nine water contractors. Wholesale water rates are based on a calculation outlined in an agreement between the Water Agency and its water contractors. This contract, called the Restructured Agreement for Water Supply, requires the Water Agency to set rates based on budgeted operations and maintenance costs and past water sales.



Water Transmission Expenditures



Sources of Water Transmission Revenue by Category
Total: \$40.6 million



The Water Agency is the wholesale water supplier to the above districts and municipalities

2013-2014 WATER TRANSMISSION BUDGET

Representatives of the Water Agency's wholesale water customers, known as the Water Advisory Committee, unanimously recommended approval of the Water Agency's fiscal year 2013-14 water transmission budget and rates. The proposed budget included a wholesale water rate increase of 4.95 percent for Santa Rosa and Petaluma aqueduct customers and 3.84 percent for Sonoma aqueduct customers.

Part of the wholesale rate increase was due to increased costs to implement projects required by the Russian River Biological Opinion and other capital improvement projects. More than half of the rate increase was due to increased charges to build up aqueduct capital project reserves and to fund other programs, that were requested by the contractors. Total rate increases would have been 1.6 percent for Santa Rosa and Petaluma aqueduct customers and 0.78 percent for Sonoma aqueduct customers if these voluntary charges were not included. The Water Agency has reduced its operations and maintenance costs by 24 percent over the past five years.

GRANTS RECEIVED IN 2013

	WATER AGENCY PROJECT	GRANTOR	GRANT PROGRAM	GRANT FUNDS	MATCH FUNDS
Federal	Napa Salt Marsh Recycled Water Pipeline Project	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation	WaterSMART Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse Program	1,811,750	5,535,250
	McGill Road Recycled Water Pipeline Project	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation	WaterSMART Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse Program	87,500	262,500
			Total Federal	1,899,250	5,797,750
State	Copeland Creek Stormwater Detention/Groundwater Recharge Project	Department of Water Resources	Proposition 84 Implementation – Bay Area IRWMP*	1,000,000	333,000
	Sonoma Valley Recycled Water Project	Department of Water Resources	Proposition 84 Implementation – Bay Area IRWMP	625,000	225,000
	Santa Rosa Plain Groundwater Management Plan	Department of Water Resources	Proposition 84 Implementation – Bay Area IRWMP	220,000	600,000
	Sonoma Valley Salt and Nutrient Management Plan	Department of Water Resources	Proposition 84 Implementation – Bay Area IRWMP	205,000	205,146
	Regional Water Conservation Program	Department of Water Resources	Proposition 84 Implementation – Bay Area IRWMP	510,000	250,000
	Russian River Watershed Coastal Monitoring Program	California Department of Fish and Wildlife	Fisheries Restoration Grant Program	826,277	868,182
NGO	Mirabel Fish Ladder Improvement Construction Project	California Department of Fish and Wildlife	Fisheries Restoration Grant Program	1,183,138	3,942,872
			Total State	4,569,415	6,424,200
	Russian River Management and Urban Water Use Efficiency Program	Resource Legacy Fund	California Water Foundation Regional Investment Strategy	\$255,000	\$255,000
			Total NGO	\$255,000	\$255,000

* Integrated Regional Water Management Plan

SANITATION DISTRICTS & ZONES APPROVE RATE INCREASES FOR AGING INFRASTRUCTURE

The Water Agency manages county sanitation and zone wastewater treatment systems throughout Sonoma County. The County Sanitation District and Sanitation Zone Boards issued Proposition 218 notices for fiscal year 2013-14 rate increases. The rate increases helped pay for ongoing sanitation system upgrades. The following rate increases were approved:

Geyserville Sanitation Zone 2.0%
Penngrove Sanitation Zone 5.0%
Sea Ranch Sanitation Zone 3.5%
Airport-Larkfield-Wikiup Sanitation Zone 7.0%
Occidental County Sanitation District 6.0%
Russian River County Sanitation District 3.5%
Sonoma Valley County Sanitation District 5.1%
South Park County Sanitation District 2.5%

Learn more about the sanitation services provided by the Water Agency and view the biannual newsletters for each district online at www.sonomacountywater.org/sanitation



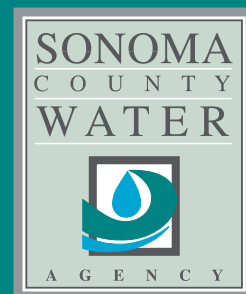
Occidental County Sanitation District holding pond



SECURING OUR FUTURE BY INVESTING IN
OUR WATER RESOURCES
OUR ENVIRONMENT
&
OUR COMMUNITY



Scan the QR code to access our website.



404 Aviation Boulevard, Santa Rosa, California 95403
707.547.1900 • www.sonomacountywater.org